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# SLIPS USED IN THE ABSTRACTION OF THE CENSUS SCHEDULES

(Vide Introduction P. 4)

		Hindu	Musalman	Jain	Christian	Animistic	Ot.
Male	Married						
	Unmarried						
	Widowed						
Female	Married						
	Unmarried						
	Widowed						

Frontispiece to Vol. IX Part I.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.

*VOLUME IX.*

BOMBAY.

PART I.

*REPORT.*

BY

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE,

IN CHARGE CENSUS OPERATIONS.



BOMBAY:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1902.

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## INTRODUCTION.

*The Census of 1901. Other Censuses. Famine and Plague. System of Enumeration. Decrease in the Population. Special difficulties of the Census of 1901. Notable changes. Bombay City. Abstraction. Ethnographical Enquiries. The Bombay Improvement Trust. Summary. Concluding Remarks.*

THE Census of the Bombay Presidency was taken on March 1st, 1901.

The Census  
of 1901.

Since the year 1881 the Census of India has been taken every ten years. Other Censuses.  
From ancient days, both in India and in other countries, the enumeration of the people has been attempted in circumstances and by methods varying greatly with differences of time and place. Readers of the immortal Gibbon will call to mind references to the regular enumerations of the Roman populace carried out at intervals by the ordinary official agency. All will recollect the still earlier statistical experiments with the people of Israel. King David's census, it will be remembered, is said to have been followed by a pestilence which must have gone far to minimize the value of the results of the previous enumeration, though critics, mindful of the curious persistence of census officers in enquiries apparently designed merely to annoy peaceful citizens, are disposed to explain the story of Divine displeasure manifested on the occasion of this census as an invention of the people of Israel destined to permanently prejudice the authorities against the repetition of what they regarded as a useless and objectionable experiment. Others have been known to discover in the supposed manifestations of Divine wrath the protest of the Little Israelites of the day against the expansion of the Jewish dominion with the vainglorious boasting over increasing numbers which such expansion involved. Less famous, but equally remarkable, was the novel method of taking a census devised by the Raja of Lombock in the Malay Archipelago, as a check to safeguard the proceeds of a head-tax payable in rice by every man, woman and child resident in his dominions. By an ingenious subterfuge the Raja contrived to secure, from each town and village, the presentation of as many needles as there were residents within its limits, and thereby ensured an immediate and permanent increase in the proceeds of the tax, which had for many years mysteriously but steadily declined.<sup>1</sup>

It may, however, be asserted that few previous censuses have been carried out under such unfavourable conditions as prevailed in the Bombay Presidency in the period immediately preceding the Census of 1901. Not only was the whole of Gujarát visited by a famine, the like of which has not been known in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of that fertile province, but, with the exception of the isolated districts of Sind, very nearly the entire Presidency was afflicted during this period with either famine or plague of serious dimensions—a misfortune, or rather a combination of misfortunes, of which the immediate result was that, at the time when the district officials should have been busy with preparations for the forthcoming enumeration, they were one

Famine and  
Plague.

<sup>1</sup> The Malay Archipelago: by A. R. Wallace, Chapter XII.

**INTRODUC-  
TION.**

and all fully employed with the more important task of attempting to preserve life. It would be difficult for the most enthusiastic statistician to deny that, in such a contingency, the work of saving life must inevitably claim precedence over that of counting the survivors; and it may perhaps be asserted, without undue presumption, that the absence of any breakdown in the arrangements for the enumeration is a result reflecting great credit on the sorely overpressed district officials, on whom the important duty of preparing the Census organization necessarily fell.

**System of  
enumeration.**

With the exception of a few hundred villages scattered over large areas of desert in Sind, or in the forests of the Western Ghats, where enumeration by day was unavoidable, and the risk of double reckoning inconsiderable, the whole Presidency was enumerated between 7 P.M. and midnight on the date prescribed. In the preliminary organization towns and villages were divided into blocks, containing from 30 to 50 houses, in charge of an Enumerator. Above the block came the circle, a compact group of from 10 to 15 blocks or about 500 houses, under a Supervisor, who was responsible for the work of the Enumerators in his circle. Circles were grouped according to talukas, mahals, or municipal wards, into charges under Charge Superintendents, who exercised general supervision over the Census operations, and tested a large proportion of the work of their subordinates. Beginning in January, the Enumerator wrote up the Census schedules for all persons residing in his block; and this record was then checked and corrected by the Supervisors, Superintendents and officers of the District staff. On the night of March 1st the Enumerator went round his block and brought his record up to date by striking out the names of persons who had died or left the block, filling in entries for fresh arrivals and newly born infants.

On the morning of the 2nd of March, the Enumerators of the various blocks met the Circle Supervisor at a place previously arranged, and prepared the first totals of their blocks, showing the number of occupied houses, males, females and total population for each block. The Supervisor then combined the block totals into a circle total, and sent this on to the Charge Superintendent, who repeated the operation for his charge, and reported the charge total to a specially appointed District Summary Officer at the head-quarters of the district. This officer combined the charge totals into a district total, and telegraphed the result, in a form specially supplied in advance, to the Provincial Superintendent and the Census Commissioner for India. All the totals for the Presidency were received by the morning of the 14th March. Special precautions were taken to avoid error in these first totals, with the result that the final total only varied from the preliminary figures by 15 per cent. or 3 per 2,000.

**Decrease in the  
population.**

The extent to which the calamities of famine and plague have left their mark on the population of this Presidency may be roughly measured by a comparison of the results of this Census with the forecast which the Provincial Superintendent of 1891 drew up on the basis of the experience gained in previous inter-censal periods. Mr. Drew estimated that the population of the Presidency in 1901 would amount in round figures to 30,000,000. The Census of last March showed a total of 25,500,000. In other words, the population has decreased by 1,500,000 instead of exceeding by 3,000,000 the previous numbers. When allowance has been made for emigration and the inevitable decrease in the birth-rate, which periods of scarcity and insufficient nourishment for a large section of the population must of necessity produce, there still

remains evidence of a vast mortality that can only be accounted for as the results of the ravages of famine and plague, and which represents an amount of silent suffering and distress not unjustly to be described as deplorable.

INTRODUC-  
TION.

Leaving for the moment this most obvious, as it is the saddest, aspect of the Census of 1901, it may be permissible to refer in brief to some of the special difficulties which the coincidence of the Census period with the accumulated misfortunes already described placed between the Provincial Superintendent and the accomplishment of his duty.

Special  
difficulties  
of the Census  
of 1901.

Widespread famine in Gujarát and the Deccan left, as has already been seen, little leisure to the District Collectors in which to organize the staff of Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, and Enumerators, on whom the work of counting the people devolves. Plague in Bombay City and the Southern Marátha Country attained its greatest virulence towards the end of February 1901. The temporary disturbance which such afflictions must introduce into the normal distribution of the population tends to reduce very considerably the value of Census statistics for such areas, just as surely as the pre-occupation of officials is likely to lead to less efficient methods of enumeration. Similarly, the fear of the plague threatened at one time to paralyse operations altogether. Enumerators could with difficulty be brought to face the risk of infection to be incurred in entering plague-infected dwellings in search of the occupants. A striking instance of this is to be found in the case of Bombay City, where a complete breakdown was threatened at the last moment by the desertion of no less than 300 of the paid Enumerators, whose courage forsook them in face of the epidemic. These men were replaced successfully, though with difficulty, and the enumeration in the end satisfactorily accomplished. The subsequent death of three Enumerators from plague, in circumstances strongly suggesting that the infection was contracted by them while employed on Census duty, is a signal proof, if further proof be required, of the existence of formidable and peculiar obstacles to the successful enumeration of many parts of the Presidency.

But the special difficulties of the recent Census by no means terminated with the writing up of the schedules on March 1st. Famine in a modified form, and plague of a less virulent nature, continued to harass many districts in the Presidency during the period required for the abstraction and compilation of the results, with the inevitable consequence that the important work connected with these processes had perforce to be accomplished mainly by untrained hands instead of by the usual staff of officials which it is customary to lend for the purpose in ordinary years. The virulence of plague epidemics scared away capable candidates from the abstraction centres, and even led on occasions to the hurried transfer of the central offices from the more serious infected localities to less dangerous neighbourhoods.

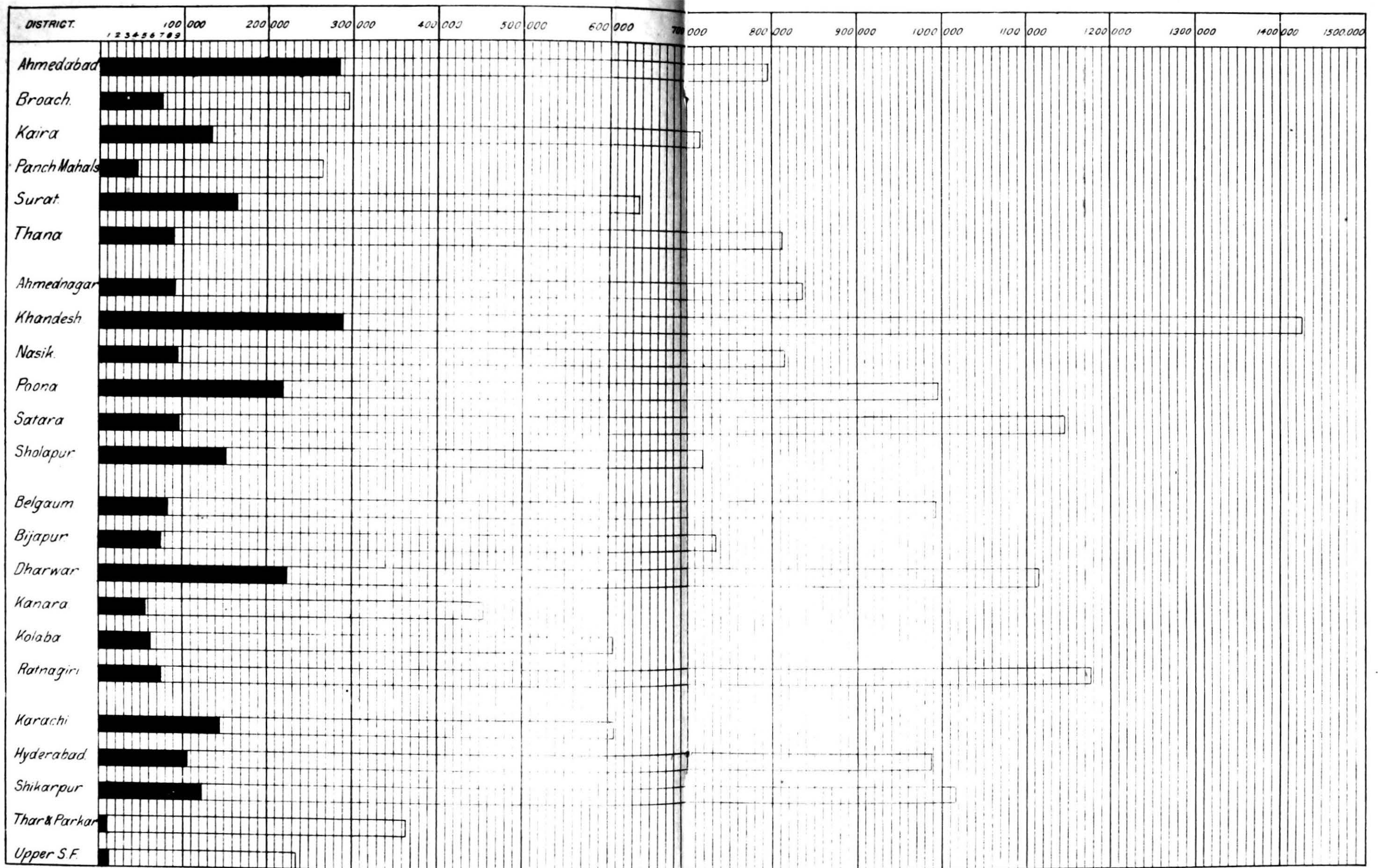
Enough has now been said to show that the statistics which are offered for examination in the following Report were amassed in the face of unusual difficulties, and are therefore entitled, where they are defective, to some special measure of indulgence.

It may be of interest to consider, in the next place, a few of the notable features in which the Census of 1901 differs from its predecessors. Perhaps the most important innovation of the past year's work has been the introduction into Bombay City of a system of enumeration hitherto adopted throughout

Notable  
changes.

Bombay  
City.

# DIAGRAM SHOWING URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF BRITISH DISTRICTS.



The total length of each bar represents the aggregate population of the District, while the black portion of the bar indicates the urban element, that is, the population of towns within the meaning attached to the term in the Census Code.

**INTRODU-  
TION.**

the Presidency, but considered impracticable in Bombay Town and Island. A reference to previous Reports will disclose the fact that, whereas residents in the mofussil are enumerated by Census officials, either Government officers, Municipal and Local Fund servants, or volunteers, who visit every dwelling place and write up the schedules for the inmates previous to taking the final test that ensures the correctness of the record on Census night, Bombay City has always been counted by a system more suited to European countries, where a far higher percentage of literate residents is as a rule to be expected. This system allows the issue of separate schedules to every head of a family, on whom the duty of filling them in correctly, for himself and his dependents, subsequently falls. It was suggested to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay that such a procedure could not reasonably be expected to afford satisfactory results in a city of 800,000 souls, of whom the great majority were ignorant of the use of writing materials. Officials with long years of experience in Bombay City firmly maintained that any other system was unsuited to the habits and prejudices of the population, and foretold inevitable failure if the mofussil system of enumerators were introduced. In the end it was decided to attempt the more accurate, if less popular, procedure, and the result, mainly owing to the tactful labours of Mr. Edwardes, I. C. S., in special charge of Bombay Town and Island, was uniformly successful amidst circumstances of unusual difficulty.

**Abstraction.**

Passing by minor improvements in the form of Census instructions and procedure, which will be duly recorded elsewhere, attention may next be invited to the complete revolution which has been effected in the process of abstraction by the adoption, on suggestion by the Census Commissioner, of the European system of "slips." Complete details of the working of this novel method of handling statistics are given in the volume dealing with the administration of the Census. It will be sufficient here to indicate the nature of the alteration by explaining that on previous occasions each block, containing about 500 houses, was made a unit for the preparation of detailed statistics, which were entered in complex columns on large sheets or registers. At this Census, each schedule entry was copied on to two slips of paper, varying in shape and colour in such manner that the religion, sex, and civil condition could be gathered from the slip at a glance. These slips were then sorted by talukas and mahals, corresponding to aggregates of many hundred blocks. The unit of entry for Provincial statistics being a taluka or mahal, it will be seen that the new method furnished, in one operation, the data which could previously be arrived at only by a lengthy process of compilation from the intricate, and too often inaccurate, registers. When it is added that the new system resulted in a saving of over Rs. 30,000 on the expenditure for the Bombay Presidency in the 1891 Census (Rs. 2,05,000), the advantages of the innovation will be patent to the most critical observer. A sketch of the slips used for this system of abstraction, showing the signification of each shape and colour, is given on the frontispiece to this Report.

**Ethnographical  
enquiries.**

In the third place, it may be claimed for the present Census that special attention has been devoted to the ethnological features of the numerous castes and tribes of the Presidency, with a view to arriving at a classification of the amorphous social entities known by these designations, more in harmony with modern scientific requirements. To the student of the castes and tribes of Bombay (including Sind), the classification scheme adopted in 1891 must

have presented many difficulties, and lain open to numerous objections, not the least serious of which would be the separate entry of castes under synonymous terms, the preponderating volume of divisions named unspecified (suggesting the convenient but uninformative heading of "sun-tries" in which it is sometimes the practice to group the most formidable items of a lady's accounts), the inclusion of geographical and sectarian terms not denoting any social cleavage—and the unsuggestive medley of main and subordinate tribal names under which the historically interesting Mahomedan tribes of the Province of Sind were indiscriminately grouped. Early attempts were made in connection with the present Census to pave the way for a more consistent and scientific classification of the population of the Presidency, starting from the valuable data which Mr. Drew collected and published in 1891. The methods adopted for arriving at the desired results are described in Chapter VIII. Suffice it here to remark that, far from perfect as the present classification must inevitably be pronounced, it may fairly claim to be an important advance on previous efforts, and should perhaps form a useful groundwork on which to base the Ethnographic Survey of the Presidency. For this result the researches of Sir James Campbell, author of the Bombay Gazetteer, the efforts of previous Provincial Superintendents, and the willing contributions of volunteer committees instituted in connection with the Census of 1901, are entitled to the chief credit.<sup>1</sup>

Finally, the recent constitution of the Bombay Improvement Trust, which requires in its measures dealing with overcrowding in the city the guidance of detailed statistics not hitherto available, and the difficulties experienced by the Health Department of the Municipality in coping with the plague epidemic owing to the want of adequate statistical information concerning the sectional and structural distribution of the population of Bombay, have led to a special elaboration of the statistics collected in Bombay Town and Island with a view to meeting the requirements of both bodies. The Census in Bombay has thus placed on record, in accordance with suggestions received from the Trust and the Corporation, additional particulars dealing with structural units, i.e. the population of tenements, rooms and floors, the description of buildings complete or in course of construction, and the distribution of the population by sections and circles, designed to offer material assistance both to the Trust in their work of reconstructing Bombay, and to the Municipality in arranging for the better sanitation of the Island. Full particulars of these tables will be found in Mr. Edwardes' Report (see Vol. XI).

The Bombay  
Improvement  
Trust.

The most noticeable features of the statistical survey of the Presidency Summary, which is given in the following pages are :

- (1) A considerable decrease in the population of the Presidency Proper and of its Feudatory States.
- (2) A large increase in the population of Sind.
- (3) A substantial increase in the number of Christians.

<sup>1</sup> By a special Resolution of the Bombay Government issued in July 1900, orders were given for the formation of committees containing officials and non-officials in every district and State throughout the Presidency. These committees were charged with the important task of investigating the subdivisions of some of the leading castes of Bombay, of undertaking an ethnographical review of many others, and of preparing a complete list of castes and tribes grouped in order of social precedence. Many interesting and valuable reports were the result.

INTRODUC-  
TION.

Concluding  
remarks.

- (4) A great decrease in the portion of the population afflicted with insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy.
- (5) A remarkable increase in the factory population.

Introductions, if they are to serve the purpose for which they are written, which is, I take it, to enable the readers of books bound in uninviting blue covers to put aside such bulky compilations after perusing the prefatory remarks, with the impression that they have mastered the substance of the contents, must before all things be brief. This is perhaps not an inadequate excuse for bringing to a conclusion the foregoing brief summary of the noteworthy incidents of the Census of 1901.

It is fortunately no part of the Provincial Superintendent's duty to account for the existence of famine, plague, or any other of the assumed or demonstrated causes that have influenced the fortunes and fate of the suffering millions of this Presidency during the decade now being passed in review. The cause of the monsoons, on which the food supply of the population depends, the reasons for agricultural indebtedness, tending to undermine the staying power of the cultivators, the conditions favourable to the growth and spread of plague bacteria, and the most efficient measures for reducing the mortality due to epidemic diseases, are problems which happily he is not required to solve. It is even doubtful whether an expression of sympathy with the people in their trials and misfortunes is a recognized part of a Census Report.

Be that as it may, the spectacle of silent misery, bravely borne, presented by a population that has lost in a period of ten years no less than 3,000,000 souls, is one which it is impossible to contemplate unmoved. Stated thus in crude figures, the total mortality but imperfectly conveys an impression of the hardships through which the bulk of the population have passed in recent years. In Gujarát, hitherto known as the garden of the Presidency, simple-minded Bhils, deprived for a season of their ordinary means of subsistence, and ignorantly distrustful of liberal measures taken for their relief, have laid down their lives in uncomplaining silence. In the less fertile plains of the Deccan, sturdy Maráthas have clung to their ancestral holdings, lying baked and sterile in the pitiless glare of a cloudless sky, until their debilitated frames were weakened beyond the hope of reconstitution, when they quietly passed from the scene of their toil. Respectable families, too proud to accept State charity, have suffered and died in the saddened isolation of their deserted villages. The ravages of an irrepressible and mysterious epidemic have swept away thousands in all conditions of life, of every age, and in every part of the Presidency, leaving widows to lament their husbands, husbands deprived of their wives, children on a sudden orphans, and parents lamenting the loss of their offspring. Few sadder or more distressing sights could be conceived, no more eloquent testimony borne to the sorrow brought to many a peaceful home, than the spectacle of small children, sole survivors of a large family, drifting from the scene of their troubles to the house of some distant relative or caste acquaintance. Yet this, and many such sights, were part of the daily experience of officials on plague duty during the trying times of the earlier plague epidemics.

To such misfortunes, and to much more than can be described, or even suggested, in these pages, the population of the Bombay Presidency has



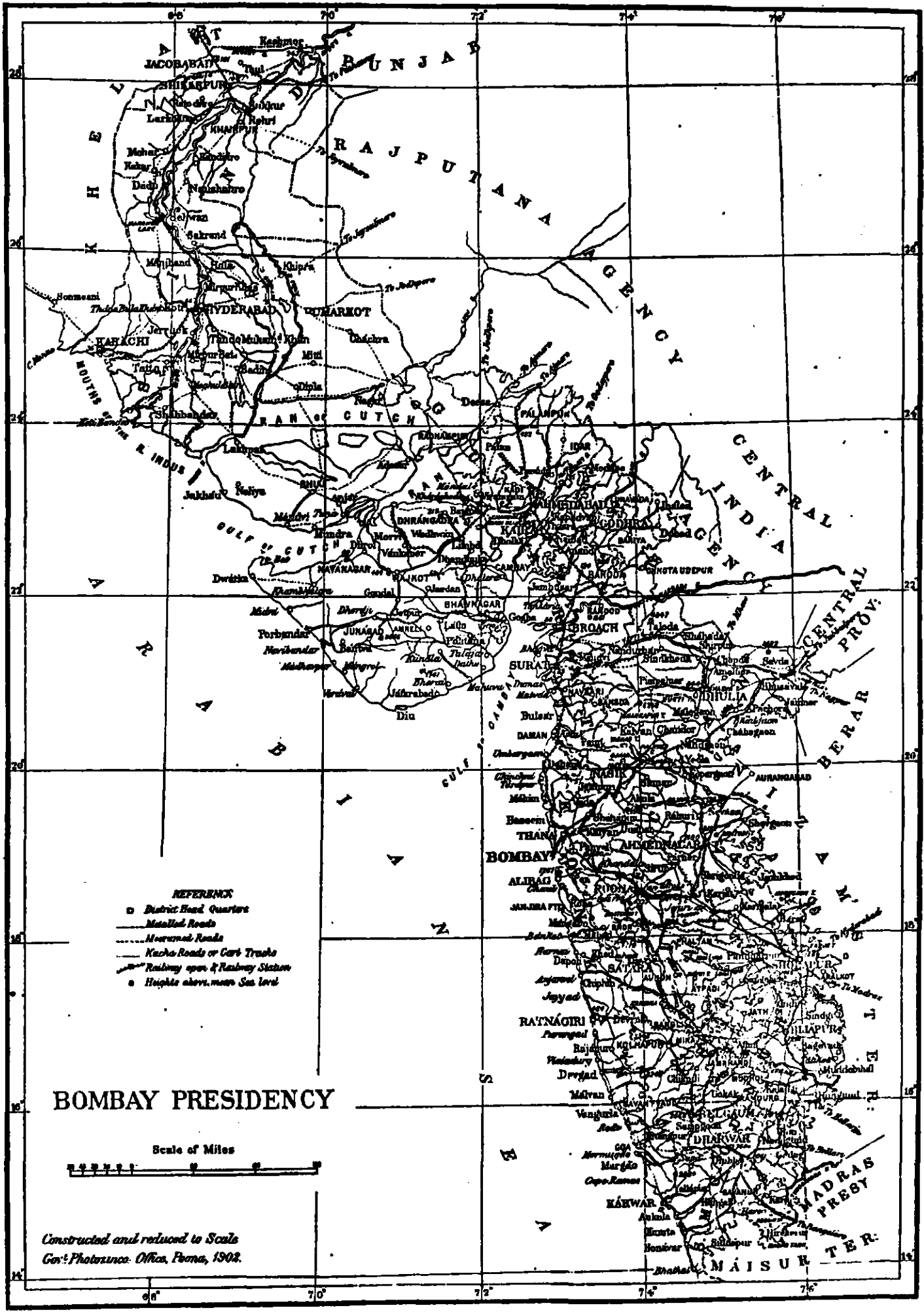
been forced to submit during the past five years of starvation and disease. It is often alleged that, in the case of deaths due to privation, the suffering of the victims is mercifully less intense than would appear to the casual observer. It may be so. At least it can be said that these trials have been sustained by the people of this province with great self-possession and control; and that they have rendered secure the foundations of a reputation for patient endurance and brave perseverance that had already become historical. Better still, they establish thereby an irrefutable claim on the sympathy of their rulers, who can but trust, in the words wrung from the greatest of modern poets in the extremity of private grief,

INTRODUC-  
TION.

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. . . . that good will fall  
At last, far off, at last, to all,  
And every winter turn to spring.

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## APPENDIX A.

**Note on mortality due to Epidemic Diseases in the Bombay Presidency in the period 1891-1901.**

*(Contributed by the Sanitary Commissioner to Government.)*

In discussing the epidemics between 1891 and 1900, it may be taken as a basis that the average yearly number of deaths from 1890 to 1899 (inclusive) amounted to 581,352 or 30.89 per 1,000 on the population of 1891. The years 1892, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1899 show figures above this average:

1890	...	...	463,616	or	23.18	1896	...	...	596,472	or	31.69
1891	...	...	513,132	,,	27.26	1897	...	...	749,916	,,	39.84
1892	...	...	611,742	,,	32.50	1898	...	...	548,825	,,	29.16
1893	...	...	511,831	,,	27.20	1899	...	...	672,269	,,	39.72
1894	...	...	607,179	,,	32.26	1900	...	...	318,783	,,	70.07
1895	...	...	338,540	,,	28.61						

Now, of the total number of deaths in each year from 1891 to 1895 over 70 per cent. were ascribed to Fever, and in 1896 the percentage was very little under that (69.1). After 1896 Plague set in and also Famine conditions prevailed, and the percentage on total deaths due to Fever exclusive of Plague sank to 54.09 in 1897, they were one per cent. higher in 1898, and then in 1899, the year of severest Plague mortality, to 33.9.

The percentage of deaths due to "Other causes" from the years 1891 to 1896 varied from 14.3 to 18.03 per cent. In 1897 a slight rise took place (19.1), followed by a great increase (32.1) in 1898, still further increased in 1899 to 37.9. With reference to Dysentery and Diarrhoea from 1891 to 1896 the percentage to total deaths in each year never exceeded 7.3 per cent. In 1897 it rose to 11.4 per cent., in 1898 it was 10.3 per cent., and in 1899 it was 11.12.

It need only be remarked that the decline in the percentage of deaths due to "Fever" and the rise in the rates due to "Dysentery and Diarrhoea" and "Other causes" is coincident with the occurrence of Plague, which caused a great deal of attention to be paid to registration and more particular care exercised as to what headings the deaths were ascribed. With regard to "Dysentery and Diarrhoea," it must be borne in mind that Famine causes from 1897 onwards had also something to do with the increase under this head.

With these brief remarks on the chief causes of mortality, I proceed to the review of the epidemic diseases Cholera and Small-pox.

Cholera, though severe at certain times and places, has not caused, throughout the decade, the high mortality with reference to the whole annual mortality as have the general diseases before reviewed:

			1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
			—	—	—	—	—
Ratio per 1,000 of population	...	...	0.95	2.28	1.00	1.78	0.47
Percentage on total deaths	...	...	3.4	7.01	3.68	5.5	1.65
			1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
			—	—	—	—	—
Ratio per 1,000 of population	...	...	1.88	3.03	0.23	0.46	8.71
Percentage on total deaths	...	...	5.9	7.6	0.79	1.27	12.4

## APPENDIX A.

It will be seen that the worst outbreaks occurred in 1892, 1894, 1896, 1897, corresponding very closely with the years the yearly mortality was above the average, and of course the year 1900 shows a high mortality from this cause, but the causes were exceptional and are not further discussed.

As regards the incidence of the disease in the Registration Districts, Sind may be noted as very free from Cholera outbreaks from 1891 to 1899. It was practically free except in the years 1892 and 1899. In 1892 the Collectorate of Karachi lost 9.98 per 1,000 of population from this cause, Hyderabad 5.91, Shikarpur 3.6, and Upper Sind Frontier 4.10, and of the towns Karachi (12.11), Hyderabad (11.69), and Sukkur (7.64) were severely affected. In 1899 the Collectorate of Karachi was alone affected, losing 4.27 per 1,000 of its population, Karachi town suffering to the extent of 21.28 of its population.

For the Gujarat and Deccan districts, a Table A is appended. The figures for the year 1900 though shown are not commented upon. In the Gujarat District there was a severe outbreak in 1893 and somewhat less severe in the years 1894 and 1896. The districts of Surat and Broach suffered most.

In the other Deccan districts, Cholera is rarely absent for an entire year, but in the years 1898 and 1899 the outbreak was light, seven districts out of the thirteen escaping in the first year and eight in the next. In 1897 the high figures are attributable to Famine. Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur appear to be the districts most affected.

Some towns (see Table B appended) are affected every year and very badly. Places of pilgrimage such as Pandharpur and Nasik with frequent severity, also large centres of population like Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Gokak and Athni, are liable to severe outbreaks. The City of Bombay, though cholera is of yearly occurrence, does not show high figures.

Small-pox during the period under review has not added much to the mortality. In the Collectorates very rarely has the mortality reached 0.50 per 1,000 of the population, and in this, towns are included, and in the majority of cases the death-rate from this cause is very much below 0.50 (see Table C appended). In 1892 only in the Broach District was the rate attained. In 1893 the mortality in Thana was 0.78 and in Kolaba 0.55; in 1896, the high rates were, in Khandesh 0.94, Nasik 0.82, Surat 0.79, and the Panch Mahals 0.87; in 1897, Khandesh 0.78, Broach 1.13, and Thar and Parkar 1.01; in 1899, Thana 0.56. Small-pox gives higher mortality in towns and the Table D shows this.

In some of the towns the disease appears endemic such as Nasik, City of Bombay, Poona, Ranebennur.

As regards the City of Bombay and Karachi town in which vaccination is compulsory, owing to the constant influx of strangers it is difficult to secure the vaccination of all, but the result in keeping the death-rate from this disease low is very satisfactory. There was a serious epidemic outbreak in the latter part of the year 1899-1900 in Bombay City, due to the enormous influx of people flying from famine-stricken parts.

In Poona and Nasik, vaccination is not compulsory, and these also are places which at certain periods of the year attract a large number of outsiders.

In some of the other towns sudden severe outbreaks have from time to time taken place, as in Panvel, Dhárwár, and Ranebennur in 1892, Yeola and Alibág in 1895, Dhulia and Godhrá in 1896, Nasirabad in 1897, and Barsi and Ranebennur in 1898; but the vaccination is non-compulsory and is always more difficult to carry on in towns, and so infants escape vaccination only to fall victims later to Small-pox.

TABLE A.

APPENDIX A.

## CHOLERA IN COLLECTORATES.

*Ratio per 1,000 of population.*

Collectorates.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Khândesh ...	1.36	0.30	1.58	2.82	0.69	1.19	2.29	...	...	18.94
Násik ...	1.15	1.24	1.10	2.22	0.83	1.35	4.06	...	0.01	11.39
Thána ...	0.16	0.79	0.44	0.62	0.06	1.90	2.63	0.01	...	22.56
Kolába ...	0.23	1.22	0.48	6.46	0.64	2.08	4.25	0.03	...	13.57
Ahmednagar ...	2.57	2.88	1.96	2.28	0.98	3.26	4.17	0.01	...	6.94
Poona ...	2.18	2.29	1.13	4.60	0.43	5.97	8.62	...	...	7.27
Sholápur ...	3.25	0.59	2.34	3.48	1.52	1.30	5.68	...	...	7.42
Sátára ...	0.70	2.09	1.52	3.74	1.10	3.08	9.03	...	...	9.69
Ratnágiri ...	0.12	0.08	0.13	1.69	0.32	0.26	1.63	...	...	5.56
Belgaum ...	0.29	5.20	0.30	1.38	0.17	3.10	7.41	0.09	4.42	4.51
Dhárwár ...	0.93	7.91	0.09	0.73	1.50	1.91	1.68	3.86	1.27	0.75
Bijápur ...	6.85	0.84	0.20	1.78	0.26	6.59	5.79	...	0.17	2.40
Kánara ...	0.04	0.63	0.01	0.15	0.13	0.27	0.93	0.13	0.26	0.18
Surat ...	...	0.35	5.78	1.68	0.01	1.76	0.19	...	...	10.50
Broach ...	...	0.05	3.36	2.29	...	1.98	0.03	...	...	15.95
Kaira ...	...	0.38	1.82	0.18	0.16	0.93	0.01	...	...	14.29
Panch Maháls ...	0.07	0.79	1.29	0.15	0.33	1.09	0.02	...	...	18.41
Ahmedabad ...	0.03	0.23	0.67	0.06	0.23	1.68	...	...	...	13.52

TABLE B.  
CHOLERA IN TOWNS.  
Ratio per 1,000 of population.

Towns.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Dhulla ... ..	2.47	0.32	2.51	4.71	0.09	0.05	3.57	...	...
Chopda ... ..	1.08	0.32	3.77	3.77	3.67	...	...	...	...
Nasirabad ... ..	4.71	...	...	...	...	...	3.26	...	...
Nasik ... ..	1.47	3.36	0.53	5.08	0.36	5.94	26.63	...	0.26
Ycols ... ..	0.69	...	2.01	0.42	...	...	0.32	...	...
Malegaon ... ..	...	1.08	...	1.31	4.52	...	3.99	...	...
Thana ... ..	...	1.15	0.57	...	0.46	3.55	5.27	0.06	...
Kalyan ... ..	0.32	2.22	0.08	10.95	...	3.39	9.63	...	...
City of Bombay ... ..	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.52	0.11	0.60	1.53	0.13	0.14
Panvel ... ..	0.53	3.07	...	10.13	...	...	0.66	0.53	...
Alibag ... ..	0.34	3.57	0.34	...	...	...	0.17	...	...
Mahad ... ..	...	...	...	17.19	...	2.13	6.70	...	...
Ahmednagar ... ..	0.75	3.41	1.05	1.50	0.47	4.16	2.66	0.05	0.03
Sangamner ... ..	...	9.35	1.95	...	2.05	5.05	2.03	...	...
Poona ... ..	1.99	1.42	1.17	0.93	0.39	2.93	7.17	...	0.01
Junnar ... ..	...	7.90	...	9.49	...	7.39	9.58	...	...
Sholapur ... ..	1.53	0.37	1.31	2.53	2.03	0.46	3.22	0.03	0.02
Barsi ... ..	1.90	0.15	...	1.65	0.09	0.15	7.20	...	...
Pandharpur ... ..	5.36	1.35	14.03	3.52	17.24	6.57	22.33	0.05	...
Satara ... ..	0.23	0.31	1.09	4.12	0.15	3.96	5.79	0.04	...
Karad ... ..	...	6.29	...	11.25	...	3.31	3.77	0.03	...
Wai ... ..	0.96	1.61	...	19.14	...	12.06	3.73	...	...
Ratnagiri ... ..	...	...	...	5.67	0.34	...	0.23	...	...
Belgaum ... ..	0.39	2.19	1.27	0.92	0.14	2.79	4.03	...	1.31
Gokak ... ..	0.33	4.05	0.33	7.10	4.54	2.43	4.21	...	10.06
Athul ... ..	5.13	1.33	0.37	2.40	0.09	13.06	3.25	...	0.09
Dharwar ... ..	...	6.33	...	1.32	0.03	1.74	4.03	0.74	3.13
Hubli ... ..	...	3.16	...	3.36	...	0.06	0.34	0.34	1.34
Gadag-Bettigeri ... ..	0.24	1.09	2.22	...	...	6.34	...	14.36	...
Banebennur ... ..	1.16	6.25	...	...	3.79	...	...	2.25	...
Bijapur ... ..	2.27	...	...	1.07	0.13	5.43	3.37	...	...
Kaladgi ... ..	2.16	0.43	...	4.11	...	4.54	...	...	...
Karwar ... ..	0.23	...	...	...	...	0.43	0.96	0.07	...
Surat ... ..	...	0.05	5.00	3.43	0.02	3.31	0.01	...	...
Bulsar ... ..	...	0.54	3.37	0.31	...	1.90	1.90	...	...
Broach ... ..	...	0.35	3.29	3.24	0.02	3.24	0.07	...	...
Jambusar ... ..	...	...	3.31	...	...	1.32	...	...	...
Kaira ... ..	...	0.30	3.41	...	...	1.73	...	...	...
Nadiad ... ..	...	0.24	1.79	1.93	...	1.37	0.17	...	...
Borsad ... ..	...	0.25	2.30	0.16	...	0.24	0.03	...	...
Kapadvanj ... ..	...	4.39	1.22	...	0.20	0.27	...	...	...
Godhra ... ..	1.50	4.33	1.09	...	0.20	9.13	...	...	...
Dohad ... ..	...	3.57	13.14	...	1.39	0.70	0.15	...	...
Ahmedabad ... ..	0.11	1.29	0.26	0.33	0.26	1.17	...	0.01	...
Gogha ... ..	...	...	0.30	...	0.30	11.30	...	...	...
Viramgam ... ..	...	...	1.33	...	...	2.29	...	...	...
Dholka ... ..	...	0.03	1.03	...	...	4.19	...	...	...

TABLE C.

APPENDIX A.

## SMALL-POX IN COLLECTORATES.

*Ratio per 1,000 of population.*

Collectorates.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Khándeesh ... ..	0·24	0·20	0·16	0·63	0·34	0·94	0·78	0·42	0·02
Násik ... ..	0·10	0·22	0·42	0·08	0·37	0·82	0·22	0·22	0·03
Thána ... ..	0·09	0·23	0·78	0·19	0·08	0·09	0·04	0·07	0·56
Kolába... ..	0·06	0·35	0·55	0·23	0·40	0·28	0·04	...	0·46
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	0·02	0·15	0·11	0·03	0·05	0·19	0·16	0·06
Poona ... ..	0·02	0·18	0·26	0·27	0·10	0·13	0·13	0·07	0·06
Sholápur ... ..	0·01	0·05	0·26	0·13	0·04	0·01	0·24	0·21	0·10
Sátára ... ..	0·08	0·06	0·07	0·09	0·03	0·04	0·04	0·02	0·02
Ratnágiri ... ..	0·12	0·25	0·16	0·24	0·16	0·19	0·01	...	0·03
Belgaum ... ..	0·15	0·15	0·04	0·03	0·10	0·41	0·06	0·04	0·01
Dhárwár ... ..	0·13	0·46	0·44	0·05	0·04	0·21	0·29	0·16	0·14
Bijápur... ..	0·09	0·14	0·42	0·06	0·05	0·01	0·03	0·12	0·24
Kánara... ..	0·04	0·06	0·09	0·38	0·05	0·03	0·02	0·24	0·20
Surat ... ..	0·05	0·20	0·02	0·14	0·09	0·79	0·03	...	...
Broach... ..	0·07	0·50	...	0·01	0·02	0·88	1·13	...	...
Kaira ... ..	0·04	...	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·30	0·01	...	...
Panch Maháls... ..	0·06	0·03	0·02	0·11	...	0·87	0·08	...	0·03
Ahmedabad ... ..	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·08	0·32	0·04	...	...
Karáchi ... ..	0·05	0·02	0·04	...	0·01	0·39	0·43	0·02	0·04
Hyderabad ... ..	0·02	0·03	...	...	0·15	0·25	0·08	...	...
Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	0·03	...	...	0·01	0·42	1·01	0·13	...
Shikárpur ... ..	0·07	0·03	0·01	0·03	0·05	0·17	0·23	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	...	...	...	0·03	0·07	0·26	0·29	0·04	...

TABLE D.

## SMALL-POX IN TOWNS.

*Ratio per 1,000 of population.*

Towns.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Dhulla ... ..	0.50	1.05	...	...	0.04	3.02	0.06	0.05	0.05
Nandurbár ... ..	1.69	...	...	1.30	1.04	1.17	0.78	...	...
Chopda ... ..	...	1.19	...	0.13	...	1.40	0.79	0.12	0.19
Nasirabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.70	...	...
Násik ... ..	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.08	0.04	0.41	1.07	0.73	0.37
Yeda ... ..	...	...	...	...	3.24	...	...	1.36	...
Malegaon ... ..	0.53	...	...	...	...	2.13	...	...	...
Thána ... ..	...	0.05	1.09	...	...	0.03	0.03	...	1.49
Kalyán ... ..	0.03	0.24	1.38	...	0.16	0.23	...	...	...
City of Bombay ... ..	0.15	...	0.25	0.63	0.23	0.35	0.03	0.07	0.54
Panvel ... ..	...	2.50	0.19	...	0.36	0.53	...	...	3.74
Alibág ... ..	...	0.34	0.17	0.51	5.95	2.23	...	...	...
Mahád ... ..	...	1.01	1.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	0.03	1.05	...	...	0.02	0.33	0.05	0.75
Sangamner ... ..	...	...	0.72	...	...	0.51	...	...	0.10
Poona ... ..	0.03	0.32	0.34	0.50	0.04	0.34	0.32	0.03	0.03
Junnar ... ..	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur ... ..	...	0.13	1.43	0.34	0.03	0.03	1.33	0.15	0.42
Bársi ... ..	...	...	0.73	0.10	...	...	0.14	2.37	...
Sátara ... ..	0.13	...	0.39	0.47	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	0.53	1.47	0.07	0.07	0.07	...	...
Belgaum ... ..	0.04	0.13	0.07	0.35	0.49	0.59	...	...	0.03
Athol.....	0.06	0.19	...	...	...	...	...	0.53	0.19
Dhárwár ... ..	0.71	3.09	0.13	...	0.25	0.03	...	...	...
Hubli ... ..	...	0.10	1.33	0.03	...	0.11	0.19	0.03	...
Ránebennur ... ..	0.2	1.53	0.44	0.15	0.07	0.29	0.53	2.40	...
Bijápur... ..	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.33
Kárwár... ..	...	1.21	0.43	0.41	...	...	...	...	...
Surat ... ..	...	...	0.01	0.01	...	1.75	0.21	0.01	...
Broach ... ..	...	...	...	0.02	0.10	...	2.22	...	...
Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...
Godhra ... ..	...	...	...	0.41	...	10.55	...	...	...
Dohad ... ..	...	...	0.31	1.43	...	0.15	0.03	...	0.54
Gogha ... ..	0.45	0.45	0.13	...	...	0.45	0.13	0.17	...
Karáchi... ..	0.03	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.37	0.60	0.04	0.10
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	1.34	1.01	0.03	...	...
Umarkot ... ..	...	...	...	...	0.54	2.97	10.23	...	...
Shikárpur ... ..	...	...	0.17	...	0.03	1.55	1.00	...	...
Sakkur... ..	...	...	...	...	0.14	0.33	0.07	...	...
Lárkhána ... ..	...	...	...	...	0.25	1.43	0.73	...	...



## APPENDIX B.

### Note on the Registration of Vital Statistics in the Bombay Presidency.

*(Contributed by the Sanitary Commissioner to Government.)*

1. The system of collecting Vital Statistics differs materially in municipal towns and in villages.

(a) Under the Bombay Municipal Act of 1901, every Municipality may make bye-laws for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages within the municipal district, and for enforcing the supply of such information as may be necessary to make such registration effective.

In most Municipalities it is the duty of the Municipal Secretary to keep the birth and death registers, there being no registration of marriages. The duty of collecting the information of births and deaths is usually deputed to the Sanitary Inspector, who is in most cases a general factotum, and who has no special facilities for obtaining information except that his other duties lead him to visit all quarters of the town. This agency is most ineffective and in most municipal towns birth registration especially is very defective.

The municipal bye-laws, as a rule, make it incumbent on the parents of the child, or the head of the family in the case of a death, to report to the Municipal Secretary the occurrence of a birth or death, under a penalty limited to Rs. 5. As a matter of fact, prosecutions are very seldom instituted, and the penalty inflicted in case of conviction is usually a nominal one of 4 or 8 annas, which has no effect. As the offence for which the fine is inflicted can obviously not be of frequent recurrence in any one family, the punishment should be such as would have a deterrent effect on others, if it is to secure any improvement in registration.

(b) In villages the collection and registration of vital statistics (births and deaths) is carried out by the Patel, or headman, under the rules given in the Manual of Village Accounts (Part I, Remarks on Form 14), which state that this form and the registers and returns are kept in accordance with the requirements of the Sanitary Department and are to be filled in by the Police Patel, or, if he cannot write, by the village accountant or other competent person, under the instructions of the Police Patel. At the end of each month an exact copy of all entries for the month is to be forwarded by the Police Patel to the Mámlatdár for transmission to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. The rules also state that the entries in the register of births and deaths should be made as soon as possible, and that the village officers should not be satisfied with waiting till the birth or death is reported, but should make frequent enquiries so as to make the return complete and correct.

There is thus no obligation whatever on any one to report a birth or death, and the whole responsibility of collecting and recording vital statistics among the rural population devolves on the village officers. In the Deccan districts, where the Patels are men of some influence, and where the Mahárs, or village watchmen, are entitled to certain gifts on the birth of a child, the above agency, though far from being all that could be desired, is fairly successful. But in the Konkan districts, where the Patels have no influence, and the Mahárs get no perquisites, birth registration particularly is extremely defective.

2. The village registers are checked, or rather inspected, by the Circle Inspectors, Vaccinators, Sanitary Inspectors, Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and Revenue officers. All that this inspection can test is the accuracy with which individual entries are made, and whether there is any great difference between the normal birth and death rate and the population of the village. The Vaccination establishment can detect discrepancies in the birth register when children are brought up for vaccination whose names do not appear in the birth register. Deaths of young children can also be checked at the same time.

**APPENDIX B.** - These tests are only of use in ensuring that a fair amount of attention is paid by the village officers to the collection of vital statistics.

3. The effect of Famine on the statistics varies in different localities.

(a) In settled districts, where the people have not wandered and where there has been no great influx of strangers, vital statistics are more accurately kept in famine time.

(b) In more unsettled parts, as in hilly districts occupied by Bhils, Kolis, and such like hill tribes, vital statistics are much neglected. The people wander from place to place, and die in out-of-the-way places. Moreover, the village accountants, who in such districts have several villages under their charge, are quite unable to overtake the work at such times, and in these districts, therefore, birth registration may be said to be non-existent for the time being.

4. With regard to still-births, the order is that "if a child be born dead, an entry should be made in column 7 (of Form 14) with the words 'born dead'; no entry should be made among deaths." In 1900 the number of still-born children in the Bombay Presidency was 8,414; of these, 4,644 were males and 3,770 females, that is, 123 males to 100 females.

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